

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.—7 a.m.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed in the House of Lords last evening.

The Earl of Clarendon moved that the bill be read the third time in support of his motion. He addressed the House in a speech in support of his motion. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it.

The Earl of Derby said that beyond opposing the second reading, he had contented himself by giving a silent vote. His objections to the bill were not of a technical nature, but of a principle. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it.

The Earl of Devon moved an amendment to the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it.

The Earl of Grey, on the part of the Government, supported the amendment. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it.

Lord Cairns opposed any alteration of the amendment. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it.

The Earl of Carnarvon supported the amendment. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary to pass it.

He urged the point that if the bishops were allowed to keep their seats the substance would have gone but the shadow remained. He thought it better that the measure should be final and complete.

Lord Hatherly urged the inconsistency of the retention of seats to the bishops when the qualification was gone.

After some further discussion the Lords divided with the following result: For the amendment, 180; against, 82. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Lord Stanhope moved the insertion of a proviso for furnished residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the principle of concurrent endowment.

The Duke of Somerset thought the bill ought to be liberal to Catholics and Protestants. What the bill wanted throughout was a little generosity. The House of Commons, in their amendments, professed to give generosity; but unfortunately their liberality was all one-sided. He supported the motion.

The Earl of Kimberley opposed the motion, on the ground that it was contrary to the pledges given by the Liberal party at the general election.

The Earl of Granville also opposed the amendment. The Catholic Hierarchy was not prepared to accept State endowments. It was impossible for Catholics to vote for the motion except at the expense of consistency and good faith. What the Irish Catholics wanted was the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church and social and political equality, in place of the system of ascendancy which excluded Catholics and deprived the Irish of all local self-government.

The Earl of Devonport said that the hopes of the Catholics had been much disappointed by the character which the bill had now assumed. Instead of being a measure of disestablishment and disendowment, it was a measure of disestablishment and disendowment. He urged the point that the Parliament would never remove the discontent or obtain the confidence of the Irish people but by a bona fide measure guaranteeing perfect religious equality.

Lord Russell supported the motion. He favored religious equality in Ireland, but without the principle of concurrent endowment; the present bill does not give it.

Lord Westbury did not vote for the second reading of the bill out of deference to public opinion. He thought at the last elections the question was not sufficiently understood to enable the country to dictate to the Legislature. He thought the present Constitution of the Church was a great evil. He would favor any measure of beneficent reform. He regarded the present time as an opportunity to send forth a message of peace and religious equality; and he would regret if this opportunity to restore peace were lost through the bigotry of one party or the high spirit of the other, which induced them to disclaim concurrent endowment, and pronounce it a sin to do anything for a religious sect which comprises nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world. He thought unless they were equipped and balanced by equal benefit to the Catholics the Lords' amendments were unjust.

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may be committed by another nation at the very time it is exacting redress for them.

FRANCE.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

It is officially announced that the Senate will be convened for August 2; that the session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued; and that the resignation of the ministers have been accepted but they continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTERS.

All the Ministers have resigned. The resignations of MM. Rouher and La Valette have been accepted by the Emperor. The other members of the Cabinet remain. The new ministry will be a transitional one. Emile Ollivier refuses a portfolio for the present, but will probably accept in the end. The Radicals are indignant at the prolongation of the Legislative Body.

THE TIERS-PARTI SATISFIED.

The Tiers-party deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation. The debate to-day, in commenting on the political reforms promised by the Emperor, thinks that it is impossible to undervalue their meaning, and unjust not to be grateful for the Emperor's concessions.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The new Ministry has been formed, and is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Gen. Prim; Minister of the Marine, Admiral Togo; Minister of State, Silvela; Minister of the Interior, Sagasta; Minister of Agriculture, Echegaray; Minister of Finance, Arzobispo; Minister of Justice, Zola; Minister of the Colonies, Becerra.

PROTESTANT BURIAL.

The remains of a Spanish lady, who died in the Protestant faith, were interred to-day in the General Cemetery. This is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the Cemetery which has occurred under the recent order of the Alcalde, permitting and defending such funerals. Nearly 300 Spanish Protestants were present. There was no disturbance.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The Bishop of Linz has been convicted before a civil court of uttering doctrines subversive of public order, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MALTA.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

William Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, is dead.

SERBIA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BELGRADE, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The New Constitution has been promulgated, and is received with much enthusiasm by the people.

PARAGUAY.

REPORTED VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

LISBON, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The South American steamer has arrived, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 10th ult. It was reported at Rio that the Allied forces had fought a decisive battle with the Paraguayans and achieved a complete victory.

CUBA.

DEATH OF CONSUL STEWART—AMERICAN VESSEL DETAINED.

HAVANA, July 12.—Mr. Stewart, Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 6th inst. The American steamer Hero has arrived at Porto Rico from the Bay of Samana. She is detained by the authorities of Porto Rico on suspicion of being employed by the rebels.

GEN. CERDEAS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS JORDAN.

From San Juan de los Rios, at date of June 11, Gen. Cerdeas has promulgated an order assigning Gen. Jordan to high command in the Cuban Army. He says, addressing his countrymen:

"The organization of the army in the different States into which the republic is divided has been and is constantly the object of the action of the Government. Without organization it is not possible to have a good army, and without a good army the success of the operations of the republic is such as may be desired, notwithstanding the valor of the chiefs and the soldiers who can use it. To carry out this beneficent mission, (and which has been the object of the action of this Government), the General-in-Chief has named the American General, Thomas Jordan, chief of this State. In doing so, he has taken into account the fact that the officer appointed is a man of valor, of knowledge, and of military skill. These qualities, which are necessary for the command of the army, are also necessary for the command of the State. The General-in-Chief has named the American General, Thomas Jordan, chief of this State. In doing so, he has taken into account the fact that the officer appointed is a man of valor, of knowledge, and of military skill. These qualities, which are necessary for the command of the army, are also necessary for the command of the State."

GARDINER'S ISLAND—THE MEN DISBANDED—THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

On Monday last Col. Rynn, at Gardiner's Island, received orders from Maj. Gen. Goletour, dated from this city, to disband his command at once. The men, to the number of 250, were accordingly discharged, but are to hold themselves in readiness for further commands. Some of them arrived in town yesterday by a tug that was sent up on Monday. The rest, accompanied by Col. Rynn, will probably be here to-day. They are in good spirits, and deny that any of their number were disaffected and anxious to desert while on the island. They have had plenty to eat, and have been well paid for their services. They have been well paid for their services. They have been well paid for their services.

A MINERS' FIGHT.

A collision occurred at Sheffield to-day between two parties of miners, one belonging to the Union, and the other consisting of anti-Union men. The fighting was severe and many were injured—one fatally.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH CURA—BRITISH OPINION.

The Star to-day says the intervention of Americans has undoubtedly helped to prolong the insurrection in Cuba. The Government, it is true, has resolutely declined to be led into acts of open hostility to Spain, but the Lords of America have contrived in some instances to outwit it. This does not exculpate England, but shows that the fault of which she is accused

the Spanish spies with which the city is overrun, and it is asserted that the U. S. Deputy Marshals are in the pay of Spain.

THE CUBAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Cuban Headquarters last evening presented a lively scene. Over 100 soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Cuba were quartered there, and the guests to whom they had just arrived from Gardiner's Island were many and cordial. They were surrounded by a crowd of congratulating friends, and innumerable questions were asked them, relative to their experiences while on the island.

THE NEW CABLE SUCCESS.

ARRIVAL AT ST. PIERRE OF THE GREAT EASTERN—MAKING READY TO SPLICER THE ENDS.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 13, 1869.

The Great Eastern arrived off this island to-day, and is now splicing the cable. The shore end here was laid down several days ago by another steamer of the expedition—the William Cory. This part of the cable was thirty miles long. After being laid it was buoyed, and the Cory stood off, keeping near so as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the Great Eastern should come in sight. Thus the Great Eastern had only to find the Cory and splice the two cables to complete the communication between Brest and St. Pierre. The day was unusually clear and bright, and this facilitated the labor. Electrical signals have not yet been exchanged with Brest by the office here, because the land end is sealed and the instruments are all on board another vessel of the expedition yet to arrive. The Great Eastern will return to Europe immediately. The line hence to the United States will be finished by the Children. It is a holiday here, but no great enthusiasm is manifested.

THE CABLE CUT AND BOILED—THE SPLICER NOT YET MADE.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 13—4 p.m.

At 3 o'clock p.m. to-day the Great Eastern arrived and buoyed the Brest cable at about 20 miles from shore, and at a point about five miles from the buoy of the shore end. The splice, therefore, is not made. The cause of the delay is not known, as no communication has been held with the shore. All the vessels of the cable fleet, the Skandard, William Cory, Children and Gahane, were in communication with the Great Eastern by signal at the time the cable was cut.

THE NEW CABLE AND ITS TERMINI.

The cable, which has just reached its destination, will be a thousand miles longer than the English Cable, or about eight thousand miles altogether. Its moneyed projectors are Messrs. Erlanger and Renier, the notorious enemies of the North during the late war, who are backed by a large array of stockholders. The longest section of the Cable is that from Brest to St. Pierre, 2,325 miles; the shorter one, from St. Pierre to the coast of Massachusetts, will be 722 miles long. The sections of the Cable between Brest, St. Pierre and Boston are six in number, and it needs six splittings between these points.

This island, hitherto an insignificant point, has become conspicuous by the success of the cable. South of Newfoundland are three small islands owned by France in the interest of the abundant fisheries in their neighborhood. These islands are St. Pierre and the two Miquelons, and they contain altogether about 100 square miles, and a few thousand inhabitants, who export annually about eight million francs' worth, importing wheat and codfish and codfish principally to the extent of a little less than eight million of francs. The islands are the sole remains of French possession in North America, and date their ownership from an early period of colonization. When Newfoundland was surrendered to the Government of Queen Anne they were nevertheless retained by France.

Roussell-Hummock, at the town of Duxbury, in Massachusetts, and near the Garrettsville of Plymouth Harbor, will be the American end of the cable. The Massachusetts Legislature have chartered a company to carry a line out beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and splice it with the French cable, in order to avoid any difficulty growing out of the Constitution of the United States law with reference to this subject. Duxbury, where the Cable will have an office, was once a ship-building port of repute, but, like Plymouth and Salem, has passed into decay commercially. The late United States Consul-General at Tripoli, Mr. J. M. Gaines, will have charge of the office, assisted by twelve operators. According to the terms of the original imperial grant, the price of a dispatch is not to exceed \$30 for 20 words. The insulation of the Cable is believed to be perfect, and its central wire is larger than that of the English line.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET—THE ORANGEMEN.

QUEBEC, July 13.—An unseemly contention, like that which occurred at Montreal, took place to-day between the different national societies here in the presentation of addresses to the Governor-General. The President of the Orangemen, who had been elected to the office, was refused admission to the hall, and he and his followers were obliged to leave the hall. The Orangemen were refused admission to the hall, and he and his followers were obliged to leave the hall.

TORONTO, July 13.—The Daily Telegraph says: "The Hon. Mr. Rose is about to retire from the Cabinet, and Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir George E. Cartier will succeed him as Finance Minister." The Paris crew will return at the regatta here on the 6th of August. The Montreal Orangemen celebrated the 12th by a grand gathering at the Casino yesterday. About 4000 persons, present, joined in the procession. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master, and others, delivered addresses. Everything passed off peacefully.

THE NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

THE CROWD DIMINISHING—THE FEMALE PREACHERS—A BLUNDERING DISPATCH.

ROUND LAKE, July 13.—Since my last there has been a very perceptible falling off in the attendance at the camp. Bishop Simpson's sermon, being the grand feature of the occasion, had attracted many thousands of people here who are now among the absent; there, there were a few hundreds who could not stand the food supplied by the boarding tent keepers; and there were other hundreds, who, not numbering among those who were so sanctified, but feeling a lively interest in the progress of the world, have taken their departure to Saratoga, to attend the Woman's Suffrage Convention, which opened there this morning under the most favorable auspices. About 3,000 people left here yesterday and to-day. There is a family from Malbo, who brought with them their bedding and provisions, who intend to stay until the last hour, although their stock of comestibles was exhausted on Sunday night.

Yesterday the morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Andrew Longenecker, of Philadelphia. In the afternoon, the Rev. Geo. Hughes, of New Jersey, delivered a stirring address. The supplementary meetings are, as usual, well attended, and the lady preachers enjoy a fair share of public attention. My ancient friend of the fluttering cap has been engaged all day in doing worthy battle against tobacco, rum, adultery, dress, and the other enemies of godliness, and but for her excessive vehemence would be a mighty power in bringing over ardent sinners. She unmasked a new battery this morning, and opened a hot fire upon the sin of horse-racing. She declares that on the day the races begin at Saratoga she will be there, and will not miss the opportunity to make known the will of God in the subject of "wagering, betting, gambling, and otherwise risking, losing, and stealing what should be applied to the decent purposes of life."

A New-York morning paper of Monday's date contains a dispatch, ostensibly from Round Lake, but evidently from the Rev. Geo. Hughes, of New Jersey, delivered a stirring address. The supplementary meetings are, as usual, well attended, and the lady preachers enjoy a fair share of public attention. My ancient friend of the fluttering cap has been engaged all day in doing worthy battle against tobacco, rum, adultery, dress, and the other enemies of godliness, and but for her excessive vehemence would be a mighty power in bringing over ardent sinners. She unmasked a new battery this morning, and opened a hot fire upon the sin of horse-racing. She declares that on the day the races begin at Saratoga she will be there, and will not miss the opportunity to make known the will of God in the subject of "wagering, betting, gambling, and otherwise risking, losing, and stealing what should be applied to the decent purposes of life."

The weather continues beautiful, and the comfort of living here (barring the eating) is worth a journey to enjoy.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kansas. The work will be commenced on both sides of the river this week.

WASHINGTON.

A CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY—THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA—THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION ORDERED—THE YERGER HABEAS CORPUS CASE—PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

A full meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. The session was long, it being necessary to dispose of a large amount of business, in consequence of the contemplated absence of the President from the city after Thursday.

The most important matter considered was the naming of a day for the elections in Mississippi and Texas. It appeared that several of the Cabinet members were not pleased with the result in Virginia, and they were in favor of the Walker party rather than a defeat for the Administration than a victory. These Cabinet officers have been in consultation on the subject with the few Republican Senators and Representatives who are now here, and they also are of the opinion that the result in Virginia is a doubtful victory. They say Mr. Walker may mean well enough, but they fear the majority of doubtful men in the Legislature may swing the State back to the Democracy.

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